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mens differ markedly from the type in having the lower surfaces of the leaves, as well as the petioles, peduncles and pedicels, densely white-tomentose. N. L. BRITTON.

Reviews.

Fossil Cycadean Trunks of North America, with a Revision of the Genus Cycadeoidea Buckland. Lester F. Ward (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 9: 75-87. April 9, 1894).

The author has here gathered together such information as was available regarding fossil cycad trunks found in America. They have been found in the trias of North Carolina and Prince Edward Island and in the lower cretaceous of Maryland and the West. An interesting discovery, showing the value of fossil plants in the correlation of strata, is briefly alluded to. In the Geology of the Black Hills, by Newton & Jenney, no strata below the middle cretaceous (Dakota Group) are recognized. The presence of cycad trunks, however, led the author to infer that strata representing an older geological horizon, must be represented there. An expedition to the locality was accordingly made in company with Prof. Jenney, during the past year, with the result that a conclusion was reached that while the upper part of the strata in question undoubtedly represent the Dakota Group, the lower part probably extend down to the base of the cretaceous—an age equivalent to that of the Maryland strata. Details in regard to the evidence upon which the conclusion was based are promised in a subsequent paper.

The author has also included a revision of the genus *Cycadeoidea* Buckland, in which the nomenclature is revised in accordance with the law of priority. Forty-two species are enumerated, only seven of which are American. One of these is from the Black Hills locality, and is described as a new species under the name *Cycadeoidea Jenneyana*.

Cycadeoidea Carruthersi is proposed to replace *Mantellia intermedia* Carruthers (1870), the trivial name *intermedia* being preoccupied by *Cycadeoidea intermedia* Ranzani (1836). Attention is also called to the fact that Brongniart wrote the genus name

Cycadoidea, merely on the ground of euphony, which of course can not be sanctioned under recently adopted rules of nomenclature, hence Buckland's original name; *Cycadeoidea*, is used by the author, and under it he includes the genera *Mantellia*, *Cycadites*, *Zamites*, *Eucephlartos*, *Clathropodium*, *Strobilites*, *Echinostoipes*, *Bennettites*, *Bolbopodium*, *Raumeria*, *Clathraria*, *Tysonia*, *Cycas*, *Zamiostrobus*, etc., either entire or in part. In the author's words, "This genus seems to be the ultimate destiny of all cycadean trunks of dwarf bulb-like or conical form, deciduous leaf stalks and rhombic leaf scars." A. H.

Annotated List of the Fossil Plants of the Bozeman, Montana, Coal Field, with Table of Distribution and Description of Species.
F. H. Knowlton. (Bull. U. S. Geol. Surv. No. 105, pp. 43-63, Pl. V., VI.)

This list contains forty-five species, of which the following are described as new: *Thinnfeldia lanceolata*, *Populus? problematica*, *Litsea Weediana*, and *Cinnamomum ellipticum*—the latter previously identified by Lesquereux with *C. polymorphum* Al. Br. Specimens doubtfully referred to *Equisetum* and *Nelumbo* are also included and *Quercus Paelei*, Lesq., is reduced to identify with *Q. Ellisiana*, Lesq. From an analysis of the table of distribution the fact is adduced that the flora finds its nearest allies in the Denver beds of Colorado and from the stratigraphic relations of the rocks they appear to represent a horizon between the Laramie and the Fort Union beds. A. H.

Proceedings of the Club.

TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 10, 1894.

The President in the chair and 26 persons present.

Dr. Britton spoke of his announcement at the previous meeting of a probable new species of *Rhamnus* and stated that subsequent observations had led him to consider it probable that this was an introduced species, *R. Frangula* L.

The announced papers of the evening were then read:

(1) By Dr. Britton, "The Morphology and Classification of the Cyperaceæ," illustrated by lantern slides: